

plant in Plymouth County. In this same bog Dr. Cheever has also found *Habenaria lacera* and *Calopogon pulchellus*. *Habenaria flava* is another rare orchid we have seen in town.

In one of the swamps is *Carex riparia*, frequent in western Vermont, but not so well known in eastern Massachusetts. It has blue-green leaves, and looks quite distinct from the abundant *C. stricta* and the other sedges in the swamp. On one of the eskers, and in another place in light pine woods, there are good colonies of *C. laxiculmis*.

There are twenty-three kinds of ferns known in town. *Thelypteris simulata*, *Woodwardia virginica* and *W. areolata* are frequent, this association of the three species being characteristic of low woods near the coast as far north as New Hampshire. *Thelypteris Boottii* was for some reason overlooked by the authors of the list in their survey of the town. Dr. Cheever has found one good colony of *Adiantum pedatum*, not on the list. *Lycopodium inundatum* is abundant at one station. *L. annotinum* is on the Bouvé list, and after a careful search was found in two stations a quarter of a mile apart, in deep woods.

All in all we have had a very good time checking up this old list, and we hope to continue our explorations till we have as complete a knowledge of the town flora as did Mr. Bouvé and his associates.

HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

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## A NEW VARIETY OF *BIDENS HETERODOXA*.

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THE fresh-water tidal flats at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in central Maine, extend from a mile above Bath to Augusta, a distance of nearly thirty miles. The lower part of this estuary, and the mouths of the rivers entering it, have been rather extensively explored. Professor Fernald and Mr. Bayard Long have collected along the tidal shores of the Cathance River at Bowdoinham, and the writer has botanized most of the western shore of Merrymeeting Bay. Large collections of *Bidens* made in these regions have consisted of three entities: *B. hyperborea* Greene, varieties *colpophila* (Fernald & St. John) Fernald and *cathancensis* Fernald, and *B. Eatoni* Fernald, var. *kennebecensis* Fernald, the last two being endemic to this estuary system.



Near the head of tide in the Kennebec River, however, in Gardiner, there appears another *Bidens*, which has not been found in the lower part of the estuary. The foliage of this plant resembles that of *B. Eatonii*, var. *kennebecensis*, from which it differs conspicuously in its broadly campanulate involucre and shorter and broader achenes. Its affinities seem to lie rather with *B. heterodoxa* of the Gulf of St. Lawrence region and southern Connecticut. This variety is intermediate in its characters between var. *monardaefolia* of Pocotapaug Lake, Connecticut, and var. *orthodoxa* of the Magdalen Islands, Quebec. From the former it may be distinguished by its much shorter involucre bracts, its smaller fruiting heads, and its consistently retrorsely barbed achenes. From the latter it differs in its strictly two-awned achenes, retrorsely barbed along the margins, and its rarely divided leaves.

BIDENS HETERODOXA (Fernald) Fernald & St. John, var. **interstes**, var. nov., planta 2-3 dm. alta; foliis simplicibus vel rare nonnihil 3-partitis grosse serratis petiolatis, petiolis anguste alatis 1-3 cm. longis; capitulis terminalibus 1-1.3 cm. latis; bracteis exterioribus erectis 1.3-2 cm. longis; achaeniis 5.7-7 × 1.8-2.2 mm. strigosis marginibus retrorse setosis, aristis 2 retrorse setosis.

Plant 2-3 dm. tall: leaves simple or rarely somewhat 3-cleft, coarsely serrate, on narrowly winged petioles 1-3 cm. long: terminal heads 1-1.3 cm. wide: outer involucre bracts ascending, 1.3-2 cm. long: achenes 5.7-7.0 × 1.8-2.2 mm., strigose, retrorsely barbed on the margins; awns 2, retrorsely barbed.—MAINE: at high-tide level along the shores of the Kennebec River, ½ mile below Gardiner, Sept. 18, 1923, *N. C. Fassett*, no. 852 (TPYE in Gray Herb.); tidal shores, Kennebec River, Hatchs Corners, Dresden, Sept. 9, 1924, *N. C. Fassett*, no. 2101.

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FLOWERING DATES FOR AMELANCHIER BARTRAMIANA.—After considerable experience in collecting other species of *Amelanchier* in blossom, I began to think it would be necessary to climb a mountain some spring in order to find *A. Bartramiana* in the right condition. It was accordingly a pleasant surprise to me, when driving through Warren, New Hampshire, May 22, 1923, to spy over in the swamp a bush of this characteristic species with white star-like flowers, quite different from *A. laevis*, which was everywhere in the woods and by the roadsides.